## EUROPE.

Roman Reports from the Field of Invasion.

Nativity of the Garibaldians Taken Prisoners.

German Consolidation and Increasing Influence of Prussia.

The Congestion of Specie in England and France.

Our special correspondence and European files by the Ville de Paris emerace the following important details of

our cable despaiches to the 12th of October.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROM E.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Movements of the Belligerents in the Field-A "Hide and Seek" War Game-Reports of the Minister of War and Cardinal Autonelli-The Situation in Viterbo. Roxs, Oct. 3, 1807.

The Garibaldians and Pontificals seem to be playing at hide and seek with each other rather than having any idea of fighting, for we get no intelligence of a musket having been killed or wounded on either side. The Italian journals are in absolute ignorance respecting the cation having been cut off, and even the official journal of Rome had no further news to give its readers last night; but from my private sources of intelligence I have been able to gamer this morning that the column of Papal troops despatched from Vitorbo to retake the frontier town of Acquapendente succeeded in entering it yesterday, the Garibaldians, or insurgents as they are called by the Italian journals, having evacuated it without resisting the superior Papal force. The town of Ragnarea, however, which is much nearer to the chief town of the province Viterbo, is still in the hands invaders, whose tactics seem to consist 'in showing themselves in various points and levying con-

more important than the military budget itself, waich, according to Article 62 of the Bund Constitution, is for the next four years a nell me tangere to the people's rep-resentatives, no less than ninety per cont of the entire budget being thereby virtually removed from them until 1871. It is of the utmost significance for them to retain an influence on the recruiting system and the length o service, as they are to form the basis of expenditures for the future military establishment of the Bund, and as their reduction has been for five long years in Prussie the great aim of the liberals, in which, however, the The leading principle of the old Prussian military in of September 3, 1814, was a general liability to serve and economy of the finances by the greatest pos-sible reduction of the standing army. The inroads upon such wise maxims by the reorganization of the army under King William have culminated after the last war in the indemnity bill, and cause the people of both old and new provinces to grown under the burden of taxation. The military law of King Frederick William III., referring to the sacrifices of the people in the great war against France, commences:—"By the unanimous exertion of our faithful people in the war now glori-ously completed, the Fatherland has been liberated. The institutions under which such great success has been obtained and the preservation of which is disired by the whole nation, shall in future form the basis of our military establishment; as the arming of the people, regulated by law, is the best guarantee of a lasting peace." Respecting the strength of the army and the time of service the same law says; - "The strength of the army and landwehr (first an I second call) shall the country," Again:-"The young men from twenty to twenty-five years shall serve actively for three years afterwards lowered to two years), and in the reserve for two years." At that time the King solely, as an absolute monarch, determined the requirements of the State. In 1849, when the change into a constitutional government took place, this right of determination should have passed over to the legislative body, in conunction with the executive; but baving been treated by the federalists as questionable, it subsequently gave rise to the famous conflict of prerogative, which tasted from

Looking at the draft of the new Military law to be acted upon by the prosent Reichstag, nothing like an introduction connecting it—as the old one does—with the people's woe and weal is to be discovered. It says:—'The duty of serving in the army begins with the twentieth year and laws seven years, the first three years of which are to be spent in active service.' And "the commander-in-chief determines, according to law, the number of recruits to be levied each year for the standing army and the nawy." Thus the two prominent teatures of the proposed law are, first, the extension of the time of service from five to seven years, exacting three years of active service instead of two, a loss of one year's work of one hundred thousand laborers; and, secondry, leaving the numerical strength of the army to the discretion of the commandir-in-thef. With the aloption of this law, the poole's control of the budge', already reduced until 1871 to less than ten ner cent of its entire amount, will after that date be gone completely.

tingen for such observations. The determination of the position of two hundred fixed stars from which to obtain bearings for measurements has been assigned to the observatories of Leviden and Lespsin, who will be added therein by the Pulkows and Berlin observatories, and also by the new one to be established at Kiel. Systematic prolimmary computations of these stars will be furnished by the Central Observatory of Berlin, which also requests communications on that subject. Important of the Sasitary Commission in the United States, has also requests communications on that subject. Important output of the Sasitary Commission in the United States, has also requests communications on that subject. Important output also beginn to all raised by the association through fairs. Degring, royal paironage, &c., \$4.710 comparing the part of the last Conference, owing to the results of later and the subject. Important of the subject is a piece.

experience in astronomic telegraphic determination of longitude.

Quite a number of friends of the renowned J. Ronge, formerly a Romish priest, and the founder of the German Catholics, assembled in Dresden last week, to do him honor on his journey to Silesia. Twenty-two years ago Ronge was allowed to preach his new dogmas in Saxony unmelested, but since 1865 he is even forbidden to speak at all in Saxony. As this order was issued under the ministry of Beast, and Saxony has since accepted the constitution of the North German Bund, it was thought possible that the prohibition had become a dead letter; but the Dreaden police notified Ronge's friends that he would neither be allowed to deliver a lecture nor to take part in their meeting.

Prince Tocongara Minboutsiho, brother of the Emperor of Japan, is expected here next week. He will hardly be received at court, as all the members of the royal house will be absent, most of them at the silver wedding of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Weimar, a brother-in-law of both King William and Prince Karl.

Proceedings of the Reichstag-Passage of the Passport Bill-Extension of the Prussian Constitution to the New Provinces-Count Biamarck on Russia and France-The Prague Trenty-Amount Realized by the Prussian Sanitary Commission.

Brains, Oct. 3, 1867.

prominent place in the order of the day of the Reichsag, and will, at this rate, continue to do so till the end of the session. The honorable gentlemen whose name are late on the list may congratulate themselves with regulated when the parlement again assembles. During the debate on the passport law, which was passed on Monday, the Commissioner of the Ministry said that the reservations therein were meant to put foreigners on an erament wishes to be aware of the whereabouts and whatabouts of all within its territory; for though it may not care to interfere with their pursuits, it is, like every good paterfamilias, anxious to know what those under find them if wanted. Home certificates, a sort of testigranted on request throughout the Bund; certificates that there is nothing known at a man's residence to orbid his marrying are also to be furnished on application for use throughout the confederacy-a fact not unimportant, as some persons from America are said to have lately found from experience. The consideration of the budget in Committee of the Whole is making the army appropriation is under discussion. It is probable that a larger sum could have been obtained for procuring and building iron ships than was asked for, as no disburse ments of the government are more popular than those

### THE CONGESTION OF SPECIE.

French Plan for the Employment of Capital-

French Plan for the Employment of Capital—The Old Springs of Credit Exhausted.

(Paris (Oct. 7) correspondence of the London Times.

M. Bora, the well known economist and the author of a work, which appeared some months ago, on the Liberty of Banks, has just published a pamphlet of a work, which appeared some months ago, on the Liberty of Banks, has just published a pamphlet of a xteen pages called the "Syndicat du Credit," the coject of which is to port out the best means for alleviating the suffering which has so long paralyzed commercial affairs, and which is every day on the increase. The most sanguine optimista, he says, can no longer indulge in filusions. Militons upon mistions remain buried in the bank cellars Exports, instead of increasing, as might have been expected in the year of the Universal Exhibition, are, on the contrary, diminishing. The taxes are far from producing all thad was anti-spatia by the Legislature. Ratiroad companies see their receipts growing less and less. The spirit of association has become languid, and failures are constantly on the increase. M. Horn is of opinion that the disquiet which provails so generally is not solely owing to the general attuation of Europe. And in point of fact the political state of Europe was not more reassuring than now during the war in the Crimes or during the war in Italy, when there was great activity in the financial and commercial world. Now everyfining is at a stand. Millions of bands are condemned to idleness for want of credit and employment; and this is easily und-retood, as the principal instrument of labor and of credit is systematically inactive, what, then, is to be done, as the old springs of credit are exhausted, and new ones have to be acceptable and their only chance of as/ety, some persons have aiready taken, and have endeavored to give to credit any employment, the principles on which it is es-abitshed. These principles he explains briefly thus:—Credit must become each use own banker, or, rather, they lend to and borrow from each o

force which belong to it.

This object is to be attained by the combination of the syndicat and couried toads, which forms M. Horn's plan, and which he explains at some length.

# FRENCH FINANCE.

Service Service And the service when the service and the service servi

## MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Santa Ana Expected in Havann-More Elec-tion Reports-Very Few Figures as Yet-Campaign Letter from General Corona in Favor of Juarez-Armstrong Gans Made in

HAVANA, Oct. 19, 1867. The French steamer Louisiane, from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Among the passengers I noticed hime. Miramon and her three children; Generals Portilla and Resa, a Roman Catholic f more or less note. The bishop has taken up his residence at the mansion of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Havane; the rest have taken up their short abode at the Hotel Santa Isabel, and intend to proceed to New York and Europe.

The Louisiane had rough weather, which accounts for her long passage. The dates from the Mexican capital,

place on the 7th inst., in the Theatre of Vera Cruz, at 10 A. M. The Colonel Commandant acted as the Attorney General, or "fiscal;" Senor Larragoiti as president, Don Miguel M. Castellanes as auditor, and Don Josquin M. Alcalde as counsel. After the termication of the court martial Santa Ana was sentenced to eight years' banishment beyond the Mexican territory. Mrs. Miramon and Senor Escandon in the Louisiane but not being able to get ready, he is expected in

inst., with despatches of Admiral Tegethoff; probably she will go to New Orleans. The Admiral would probably wait a week longer for his credentials, that is, if he saw any probability of obtaining the body of Maximilian, else he would proceed to Europe.

Mr. Plumb having arrived at the capital was duly re-cognized as the Charge d'Affaires for the United States. Some of the American citizens had proposed bir. Frederick Hall (then a resident in the capital) as the United States Minister, but many of the Mexicans did not think well of the proposition. The rumors of promunciamientos were not credited

The harbor of Libertad in the Gulf of California, forty

miles northeast of Guaymas, was to be opened shortly to the coasting trade.

The electors of the capital offered their cordial congratulations to Juarez and Lerdo de Tejada for their success in the elections so far; they numbered 4,326 persons, according to the Unit's Paliana. The following figures appear to express the result in Mexico with respect to the reforms initiated by the Convocatoria:-Votes for it, 5,527; against it, 7,477; blauks, 1,192. The Juarists in the capital celebrated the victory of their favorite by the ringing of bells, fireworks and huzzas in the public streets; but, after all, the majority he obtained was not so great as many expected. According to the tetegram received, Justez obtained his majority in Guad Jalars. It san Luis Potosi the votes were unanimous. In Orizava the majority were for Justez and the proposed reforms were accepted. General Mendez, the Governor of Puebla, having given up the command, he retired to his home in the Serra with Just Francisco, and the Convocatoria was published in Puebla. General J. N. Ramirez being opposed to the publication of it entire gave up his softee of cotie of police in Puebla, and Colonel José de la Luz Palafox replaced him. The new Governor of Puebla had issued a manifest declaring that he only accepted of the governorship and promeigated the Convocatoria for the return of the constitutional order in said State. The result in Orizava:—The majority for Justez unabered fitty votes; as President of the Supreme Court of Jus lee they woted for Porfire Dlaz. The same was the case in Ouxaca. General Alatorre declares that he will not accept the candidature for Governor of the State of Vera Cruz. In Aguscaldentes the majority in the elections were against the reforms, A paper of Colima ismen as the conduct of the government employés towards the pures, or ulta liberal men, as the natural consequences are unfavorable.

The Jalisco Union Efferol, of September 24, censures General Cor. on for furthering any candidature whatever, his precipe as a military man being injurious to the receiom of the elections. The following is a copy of the letter he addressed to Justez under date of Guadala-jara, September 13, as published in the Continental:—

The official Diarie of the 4th says that, according to a letter from General Escobedo. Jatiun Dutrogs and some of his followers had been surprised in the Sierra de Pichiaco, and that he escaped ou foot. A detactiment of the Galena force were in pursuit, hoping to capture

Pichaco, and that he escaped on foot. A detacement of the Galena force were in pursuit, hoping to capture him.

Some Armswrong guns had been made in Oaxaca by Don Manuel Rigarder; one of them being tested was found to prove equal to any from the United States or Europe.

A review took place on the Plaza de Armas in the capital on the 3d. There were about eight thousand young and robust men, and all well clad, under arms. The Bolivian Minister had arrived at the capital and pad his respects to Pressdent Juarez.

The remains of General Tapia were exhumed from the fleid of battle in front of Matamores and conveyed to the Pantheon of said city. The here of Pachuca was not tergotten, and the escementy was honored by the authorities with great solemnity.

The inundations in Tulane age not only caused great damage to the tunabitants of said town, but also in the suburbs. The haciends of Tepenacasco was almost destroyed, add others close by. They were caused by the great totrents of rain in September.

The rumored depredations and assassinations attributed to Tepic and Lozada had turned out to be canards. Lozada remained quiet in Tepic.

Den José A. Goody had given up the Consulate of San Francisco ("al.) and Intended to resume the editorship of the Heraldo.

The Camelia mines in Pachuca were prosperous, and promise a fortune to the proprietors.

Measures had been taken to prevent the robbery of soveral miles of telegraph wires.

A subscription has been opened in the police court in Jaiapa in sid of the political prisoners in Perota.

President Juarez's Anthority for the Convo

catoria-Capital of Vera Cruz Removed to Orizaba-Figures in Relation to the Troops Brought by the Intervention. HEXICO, Oct. 16, 1867. Since my last letter the political horizon of Mexico has changed, many clouds have been scattered and the future of Mexico looks more promising. The convocatoria has now been issued by the Governors of nearly every State, and the collision which at one time seemed imminent between the central and State authorities no longer threatens. Governor Mendez, of Puebla, seems the most persistent, and yet before another week rolls by we expect the entire complement of States will have accoded to the plan suggested by President Juarez.

by an act, declared that—

ARTICLE 2. The suspension of the guarantees of the constitution and the authority concessed to the Executive by the present law small continue in force six menths, provided always that peace with France is not previously established; if the war shall continue longer than six menths the said suspension and said authority shall continue in force until thirty days after meeting of Congress. shall continue in lorce until thirty days after meeting of Congress.

ART. 3. Within fifteen days after the cessation of the authority the Executive shall render an account of their

which he is accused of assuming in the convocatoria, the wisdom of which will be fully attested before many years, perhaps not before its author shall have been added to the ilst of "dead Presidents," Several new daily papers have made their appearance

In this city, which have hoisted the name of Juarez as their standard bearer, and people are beginning to behere that the honor of the nation demands that the unanimous tender of the Presidency should be made to Benito Juarez. The working class is asking for peace and for security against impressment into the army,

and for security against impressment into the army, and they appreciate that this can only be secured to them by a government, and not upon tyrannical military law.

To-day is the anniversary of the independence of Mexico. Just fifty-seven years ago this night, at eleven o'clock, the first blow was struck which resulted in the freedom of Nexico from Spanish rule, and the party in power are making the most elaborate preparations for the most fitting commemoration after so long a forced absence from the expital. Huminations, arches, flowers, music, banners, flags, speeches, poems, vivas, flreworks, military pyrades, canoon, musketry—all will be commingled, their joy being heightened by the reflection that there has been added to their occasion for gladness freedom also from Fronch rule.

This evening, at the National theatre, the flags borne by the victorous armies of Hodigo, tattered and torn by the severities of war, and borne by those old veerans who date to the earlier years of the nineteenth contary, will once again rouse the noble defenders of republicanism on the American continent to a proper appreciation of freedom of country, freedom of conscions.

Toe seat of government of the Flato of Vera Cruz

science.

The seat of government of the Plato of Vera Cruz has boso removed from the city of that name to Origaba.

The following is very nearly the number of troops which arrived in Mexico during the intervention, the number killed and the number which described, a part of

which initer are now in the country; also the number which evacuated last winter: Second arrival, 1862 January, 1863, about 1864, about Joigians, 1864

Continuation of the History of the Intervention Intrigues—The Means Used to Shape Maximilian's Resolution—Important Reve-lations in Regard to Seward's Imperial

In one of my late letters I spoke of the contemp leparture last fall of Maximilian from Mexico, and of his reaching Orizaba, on his way down to the Guif coast. After hearing of the illness of Carlota, and of being himself so much annoyed by the intrigues of being nimeer so much annoyed by the integers to Bazaine, I spoke of his meeting there Mr. Scariett, the English Minister, and Mr. Bouddlon, of the London Times. These persons represented to the Emperor that his honor and his reputation required that he should ent panic with which he was overtaken would make him ridiculous before all the world. Tuey declared to some sort of established form of government—to make some provision for the party which should accept that the civil war would increase by such an abandon-ment of the country as he proposed, especially as Gene-rals Marquez and Miramon had just returned from Europe. That such a retreat would give just such an influence to the Fronch in Mexico as they had in fact desired to obtain and had aimed at obtaining during the four years that the troops of Napoleon had sojourned in the country—a triumph to Napoleon which he could not obtain by arms and resulting from the false step of Emperor alternately by Mr. Scariett, Mr. Boudillon and Father Fischer from different standpoints and at different times, so that the Emperor Maximilian, who was no of a particularly re-olute character, becau to waver, ernment, felt that he could hardly take any other course; Father Fischer, who represented himself as, always hostile to French intrigue, and who had never deceived himself as to the policy of Napoleon, and who was sincerely attached to the person of Maximilia seconded the efforts and representations of Mr. Scarlett At this time some circumstances occurred which has

Maximilian as to his returning to Mexico. Abundance of latters poured in from all parts of the country asking him to remain. Representations and positions from several of the principal cities crowded upon him. News several of the principal cities crowded upon him. News arrived favorable to the rapid and permanent recovery of his wife Carlota. Several prominent Mozican citizens called upon him personally and urged his remaining. The infin nee brought to bear was powerful, and, combined with the intriguing efforts of the Frence to get rid of him, succeeded. After Captain Pierson returned to Mexico in company with General Casteleau he wrote a furious letter to the Emperor Maximilian, denouncing Mr. Herzieldt, Colonel Kodolish, the commanding officer of the Austrian Corps, and Fathers Pischer, the authors of the shameful flight from Moxico, and urged the Emperor Maximilian to return to his capital, giving as his reason that the honor of Maximilian required that he should remain at his post, as he proposed to do in his speech made on the anniversary day of the independence of Mexico. Captain Pierson, unlike those gentlemes at Orizaba, at the time did not desire him to return and restore the government, to the people, but to retain it himself. Another means which he adopted was a pretence to have discovered that the Austrian Minister, Boron de Lagos, had received that the Austrian Minister, Boron de Lagos, had received that the Austrian Minister, Boron de Lagos, had received the state of the should determine to return to Europe he could not be allowed to remain upon Austrian territory. Of course no such ridicultons instructions had been sent or received. The rest reasons which Marshal Baza as and his advisers had for desiring. Maximilian's return to active were quite different, although as to their practicability they were divided. Bazane be loved the Emperor should be suffered to depart, in order to be able to assume at once the reins of government and to make the mass of the situation that he possibly could for the gratification of his own and his proposed to gratify, yet believed themselves to possess a fficient moral unfluence. General Castisticau and Mr. Dans, the French Ambassador, were desirous of the return of the Emperor, whe desirous of the return of the Emperor, whe desired themselves to possess a fficient moral influence over him as to persuade him to abd cate in such a manner as would leave Napoleon in such a situation as to enable him not only to bring the United States to terms by which the United States would assume the French debt, but also to organize a new government, which would be completely subservient to their views and to their future intentions. Finally an agreement was entered into between the turee, and they communicated to the Emperor through Captain Pierson that they had agreed that Marshal Bazanes should assume for a brief period the reins of government, and that afterward a regency should be organized, in favor of which Maximilian should abdicate. The regency named were Lacunza Loares and another, now a presoner in this city. Lacunza has since (so report says) escaped from the country. Linares, who has here sentenced to the research they were the same they have been sentenced to the research of the regency of the same sentenced. of government, and that afterward a regency should be organized, in favor of which Maximitian should abdicate. The regency named were Lacunza Loares and another, how a presoner in the city. Lecunza has since (so report says) escaped from the country. Licares, who has been sentenced to ten years of imprisonment, was entirely ignorant of nis being named, and on busing of the immed ately addressed a letter to Maximitian positively decilining the doubtful honor. Father Frence, who had wa ched their operations very closely, and whe had excelent friends, even within the French headquarters, who foraisned him with all the particulars of daily occurrence, received by every intrigue of the French a new auxistary in pressing upon the mind of the Emperor the argument on not lending himself to be a ton of the French. During the month of November and after Bazaine, Casteineau and Dano had come to a common agreement, they sent Captain Person to Ortizaba as their emissary. He had completely changed him mind, and now urged the Emperor to depart in language as atrong as but three weeks before he had used to induce him to remain. One of the reasons which he offered for the establishment of the regency was that the governmen which should succeed the empire should be recoganized jointly by France and the United States, and he represented that the consens of hit. Seward to this programme and aiready been obtained.

The arrival of the United States man-of-war Susquehama at Vera Cruz, with Genoral Sherman and Minister Campbell to Mexico city, probaby with the hope of effecting a national arrangement for the organization of a new government, or of effecting the nearly of the proper of the proper of the proper of the propens of him to make aimost any terms with those gentlemen; proposing to abdicate in favor of the people of Mexico, or whomsover the people should nominate to roceive the reins of government. Most unfortunately on the nearly of the selection of successing the found of the people of Mexico, or whomsover the people should

Maxico, Sept. 16-Morning. Admiral Tegethoff is still here awaiting the return of official papers from Austria. The body of Maximilian is in the city, but no one is allowed to see it.

The Retractory Governors of Puebla and Guanajuate to be Tried at the Capital-Arrival of Mr. Plumb-Fears of the Opposi-

Arrival of Mr. Planto-Pears of the United tion that Junez is Elected.
Maxico, Sept. 29, 1867. The election returns as they come in look favorable to the re-election of President Juarez. This city has been rife with ramors of pronunciamientos for the past few hours, but they are only rumors. The refusal of Governor Mendez, at Paebla, to publish the entire instruc-

tions of the President relative to the election, and the consequent excitement, which was increased by his removal from office, has attracted the attention of all who can communicate with that city. Governor Mendes arrived here yesterday, and will be tried for disobdience of orders. Leon Guzman is also here, the Gov-ernor of Guanajitato, who also will be tried, having refused also to obey the orders of the President.

We have received news of the arrival in Vera Crue of Mr. Plumb, who is to represent the United States in Mexico until Congress shall confirm a minister. Mr. Plumb's arrival here is anticipated with pleasure by the Mexican government. No man could have been sent here who would be better received, of who would be able to do more for American interests here than this genteeman. I hear it mid, that the long acquainteness